THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor - - SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 43. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1916. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

MEETINGS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

The E. L. F. S. is organising a special daily series of anti-Conscription meetings, starting on Monday, Jan. 17th, whilst the Conscription crisis is on. They are as follows:—

Tower Hill—12.30 to 2 p.m.

Dog Market, Bethnal Green Rd.—12.30 to 2 p.m.

"Boleyn," Barking Rd.—from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Burdett Rd. & Coutts Rd., Mile End—from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Morning Lane & Well St., Hackney—from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

OTHER FIXTURES.

Friday, Jan. 14th.

Grundy St., 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Drake.

Beckton Rd., 4.30 p.m., Miss Manicom.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Saturday, Jan. 15th.

Vernon Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Morning Lane & Well Street, 3 p.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Manicom.

Sunday, Jan. 16th.

Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch, Mr. Atlee.

Rathbone Street, 11.30 a.m., Miss Manicom.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Bow Women's Hall, 7 p.m., East London Branch of the Women's International League, Mr. Pethick Lawrence. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.

Monday, Jan. 17th.

175 Dalston Lane, 3 p.m., Miss Manicom.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., General Meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 18th.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Miss Lynch.

Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Miss Feek, Mrs. Drake.

Wednesday, Jan. 19th.

53 St. Leonard St., 3.30 p.m., Mrs. McLeod.

Thursday, Jan. 20th.

55 Fife Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Manicom.

Friday, Jan. 21st.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Sunday, Jan. 23rd.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss S. Pankhurst. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Wednesdays 4.15 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

THE SPRING PAGEANT.

Councillor MARGARET ASHTON.

The Manchester City Council has been indulging in a display of narrow-minded tyranny.

On January 5th, it began by deciding to refuse to let any of the ratepayers' halls to the Union of Democratic Control, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the No-conscription Fellowship and the Independent Labour Party.

Councillor Margaret Ashton unsuccessfully led the way in an attempt to defeat this proposal, and later on Councillor Swales moved that Miss Ashton's name be removed from three sub-committees—the Higher Education Selection sub-committee and the School of Domestic Economy and Scholarship Prospectus sub-committees. Councillor Swales, on an appeal from Sir Thomas Shann, chairman of the Education Committee, consented to limit his proposal to expelling Miss Ashton from one sub-committee only—the Selection Committee, which has the duty of choosing teachers for secondary schools. Councillor Swales wished to turn Miss Ashton off the Committee because in a speech to the Clarion Club, she had said:—

"*We have no right to crush Germany, whatever Germany has done. Two wrongs do not make a right and to crush Germany would be just as wrong as what Germany has done in Belgium and Servia.*"

The motion to delete Miss Ashton's name from the Committee was carried by 62 votes to 37.

No doubt, if they had been able, the excitable jingoes on the Manchester Council would have dismissed Councillor Margaret Ashton altogether; but fortunately, as both she and they are elected to the Council by the voters of the City, they are only able to turn her off Committees.

It is always most tiresome to be interrupted in the doing of useful work, but on the whole we think that Miss Ashton has reason to congratulate herself on what has taken place. She is so widely known and respected, even by those who do not see eye to eye with her, that protests against the act of expelling her from the Committee have been general. So much public attention and condemnation have been attracted by the action of the jingo Councillors that they are unlikely to attempt the victimisation of anyone else.

It is certain that some day those 62 Manchester Councillors will realise that they have made fools of themselves, whilst Miss Ashton knows that the principles of international righteousness and forbearance that she has courageously striven to express, will inevitably triumph in the course of evolution.

A strike is reported from Turin, Italy, of about 1,000 workers, principally women and girls, employed in the weaving of Army cloth. Wages have been lower in Turin than in other places, like Bialla, for instance, where only recently a wages movement resulted favourably for the workers. Strobino, the secretary to the Weavers' Union, who had organised the Bialla strike, appeared early in the morning at the different mills affected by the strike, but had to exercise no pressure of any kind, as actually none of the workers had turned up. Nevertheless, Strobino was arrested according to martial law, which prohibits risings, assemblies, etc. Militarism is seldom short of pretext!

Workers, are you prepared to have similar laws in your country?

E. L. F. S. GENERAL MEETING,
Monday, January 17th, 8 p.m.
Business - - - Plans for 1916.

Will anyone adopt a baby. Urgent and sad case.

IN HYDE PARK.

Our Hyde Park Protest Meeting against Conscription, on Sunday, was a great success, and proved—if proof were necessary—that the hostile feeling to the Military Service Bill is shared by many.

The crowds of sympathetic listeners which thronged round the five platforms numbered between 2,000 and 3,000. This was a remarkable result, as the meeting was got up at a few days' notice, and advertisements appeared in only two papers. At each platform the "Red Flag" was sung lustily, and cheers were given for "Votes for Women," Liberty, etc.

The resolution was passed unanimously at all platforms, except No. 1 platform, which had to cope with the opposition of the "League of Radicals," which defeated its own ends by helping rather than hindering the E.L.F.S. speakers. Even here only twelve persons voted against the resolution. One of our speakers was challenged to speak from this platform, and Miss Chesley bravely accepted the challenge.

Speeches were continued from 3 to 5.30 p.m., when the speakers were obliged to finish, owing to the growing darkness, not because the audience had ceased to be interested.

Various misleading and flippant reports appeared in the daily press, but those who wish to read between the lines will see they were written just to fit in with the politics of the party represented. The *Daily Mirror* reproduced a picture of one speaker just as she got up to speak, *before* she had gathered her crowd, which is a proof of the malignant spirit of the Press. The *Times* was the fairest; nothing bad could be reported, so it merely made statements *without* comment.

The resolution was:—

This meeting protests against Conscription, or any form of military or industrial compulsion, and calls for a more democratic form of Government, which shall include Votes for Women.

The speakers were:—Mrs. Hobhouse, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake, Miss Alison Neilans, Miss Lynch, Miss Manicom, Miss O'Callaghan, Mr. Watts, Mr. Davies, Mr. Mackinlay, Mr. Bracher and Mr. Everett.

Mr. Forster stated in the House of Commons that the separation allowances for the dependants of 1,000 married men amount to £870 a week—*i.e.*, about 17s. per man—and for 1,000 unmarried men £267 a week—*i.e.*, about 5s. 4d. per man.

Surely no one can say such allowances are generous!

"The House of Commons must not, however, be misled by its own harmony into supposing that the Military Service Bill has yet secured 'general consent' in the country. The Labour Congress of last week is to be followed this week by a congress of the Miners' Federation (who were not then represented)."—The *Daily Chronicle*.

At the Congress of Labour delegates which met at the Central Hall, Westminster, on December 6th, 1,998,000 voted for the resolution to *oppose* Conscription, 783,000 voted in favour of the Bill—majority 1,215,000.

It was decided that the three Labour Members of the Cabinet should resign; but up to the time of going to press they have not done so.

At a conference organised by the Anti-Conscription Fellowship, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Society of Friends, a deputation was arranged to go to the House of Commons on Monday last.

As a result of this deputation, a National Council against Conscription has been formed.

BOW WOMEN'S HALL,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.
SUNDAY, January 16th.
East London Branch of the Women's International League.
Speaker: Mr. PETHICK LAWRENCE.
Chair: Mrs. BOUVIER.

BE SURE TO GET OUR SPECIAL DOUBLE SUFFRAGE NUMBER, JAN. 22nd,

NO SUFFRAGIST . . SHOULD MISS THIS!

A PUBLIC . .

Stop-the-War Demonstration

WILL BE HELD AT

The BROTHERHOOD CHURCH,

Southgate Road, Kingsland, N.

ON

Sunday Evening, Jan. 16th, 1916.

No Tickets. All Heartily Welcomed.

Chair to be taken at 7 p.m. by the Rev. F. B. SWAN.

SPEAKERS:

Mr. C. H. NORMAN, Miss MURIEL MATTERS,
Mr. S. V. BRACHER,
Mr. G. MAURICE MANN, Mr. SCOTT DUCKERS,

AND OTHERS.

Mr. NORMAN will move a Resolution calling upon the Government to Stop the War, and Members of Parliament to refuse to vote further Supplies.

The best way to the Brotherhood Church is by No. 41 Tram from Moorgate St., or 'Bus 21 from Bank (1d. fare)' There is an Afternoon Conference at 3.30; speaker: J. T. Walton Newbold. Tea is provided at 5 o'clock.

The

Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 1787.

AGENTS:

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; CITY AND SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pemberton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs. WILLING, & all Newsagents.

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Vol. II. No. 43—Sat., Jan. 15th. 1916.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

A week has passed since the issue of Lord Derby's statement and the introduction of the Conscription Bill, for which the statement is supposed to be the excuse.

The Derby figures are merely a patchwork of guesses, and this was generally admitted after Sir John Simon's destructive analysis in his speech of January 3rd.

Nevertheless, the Government still takes its stand upon Lord Derby's statement, and makes no attempt to justify its resort to compulsion by the production of definite figures. This is one of the most amazing pieces of bluff and effrontery committed even by this Government.

But it is our desire to say frankly, and indeed to proclaim the truth as widely as we can, that *no* figures, however large, could reconcile us to Conscription, or could mitigate in the slightest degree our passionate determination to oppose it with all the energy at our command.

The present Conscription Bill does not go so far as some of the advocates of all-round compulsion would like, but it goes further than most of them have dared to hope, and infinitely too far for us!

The Bill is apologised for on the ground that it applies to a limited number of men only, but if it applied to one single human being only, it should be fought, until it had been destroyed.

It is pretended that though compulsion is unjust, there is no harm in making conscripts of the unmarried men. What a dishonest piece of absurdity!

It is merely an excuse for attacking one set of men at a time, under cover of the individual selfishness which makes bodies of people fail to realise their collective solidarity, instead of facing the opposition of married and unmarried men together.

The principle of compulsion is wholly bad, and every clause of the Bill appears to contain a special blot of its own.

Mothers and fathers, who realise that a lad under twenty is, and should be, but a child still in many ways, will keenly resent the fact that the conscript age begins at 18, especially when it is realised that according to present War Office practices a boy of 17¾, whose physique appears to be equal to that of 19, may be counted officially as 19. Soon we are likely to find that a boy of 16, whose physique appears to be that of 18, may be called up as a conscript.

It appeals to us as peculiarly mean that middle-aged politicians, from their position of well-paid security, should be endeavouring to exercise compulsion against the young lads who are still under the legal age of maturity and may not vote.

The conscience clause is merely a sham, as Mr. Asquith clearly showed when he indicated that those whose conscientious objections are accepted may be compelled to do mine sweeping and other "duties which are very important to the prosecution of the war."

One well-known objector has aptly replied to Mr. Asquith in declaring that conscientious objectors could only agree to undertake mine sweeping if they might sweep up British mines as well as others, as all mines are dangerous to life.

TRUE Conscientious objectors to war service will in most cases refuse to take any contributory part in warfare, however remote.

The Bill does not define the tests which shall satisfy the Military Service Tribunal that an objection is conscientious, and the spirit of the Bill and of the Government offer no reason for believing that the test intended is the plain unvarnished statement of the objector that his conscience tells him that for one reason or another he ought not to attest. Any other method than this would certainly be manipulated by the authorities, and any pretence that the men are to be put to non-combatant service, (even if conscientious objectors could assent to it) would certainly be disregarded when the men got to the front.

The penalty to be imposed on those who resist military service is not stated in the Bill. Presumably, it would be death, as the men would be under military law.

The composition of the Military Service Tribunals, which the Bill proposes to set up, is thoroughly unsatisfactory, and the members of the local Tribunals, the Appeal Tribunal and the Central Tribunal, are to be chosen in an entirely arbitrary way, and without any reference whatsoever to the votes or the wishes of the people.

The Bill provides that the King, which, of course means the Government, may make regulations by Order in Council, in regard to the procedure of these Tribunals. This provision opens the door to still further autocracy.

There is nothing in the Bill to prevent the men who may be forced to attest under it, but who remain in civil employment, from being held under the dominance of military rule.

There is nothing in the Bill to prevent the men who are forced to attest under it from being used, against their will, to act as strike breakers and blacklegs by military order.

This Bill is another link in the chain of compulsion, in which the Government is striving to entangle us. We must resist at every point, instead of allowing ourselves to be gradually betrayed. Mr. Birrell said in the debate on the Bill "we must take care that in Ireland we don't force the pace," thereby revealing that though the steps must be slower, Ireland also is to be put under compulsion as soon as possible. Yet the Irish Members have decided to withdraw their opposition to the Bill and merely to abstain from voting.

The Labour Members in the Government are hesitating to obey the mandate of the Trade Union Congress; determined action by these men might already have killed the Bill, the working people, who are always the sufferers under compulsion, will remember this in time to come.

The Government, which has continually refused to prevent profiteering in food and freight charges, has now audaciously issued from its Committee on Production a statement to certain trade unions that "any further advances in wages (other than advances following automatically from existing agreements) should be strictly confined to the adjustment of local conditions, where such adjustments are proved to be necessary."

And this they say is a war for *freedom!* Meanwhile the price of bread goes up! E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS.

We would direct the attention of those who may be inclined to accept the conscience clause in the Military Service Bill to the following cases quoted by the *Daily News* from Australia, where conscientious objectors are supposed to be excused:—

"In 1912 two cadets were charged at the police court in Sydney with 'failing to render the required military service.' Their father pleaded religious scruples, but the boys were each fined £5, or in default one month's imprisonment. Another cadet who was charged at Kalgoorlie police court with refusing to take the oath of allegiance pleaded that he had conscientious objections because the Act provided that he might be ordered out in the event of civil strife. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment."

Is this what will happen in this country?

At a Wesleyan Chapel at Deri, in South Wales, a young preacher said that he had been led to consider the question of enlisting, and that he had conceived it to be his duty as a Christian to seek guidance from the Bible. In studying the words of Christ he had found that not only was he expected to observe the Commandments, including the law "Thou Shalt not Kill," but also to love his enemies, and to do good to those that despitefully used him.

At this point a prominent member of the congregation, a local District Councillor and local preacher, shouted "get out of the pulpit you kid."

Another member, and trustee of the church, remonstrated with the interruptor, saying "you might have reserved that till the end of the service."

In the scene that followed, the young preacher, the trustee, and several other members of the congregation left the building.

Then prayers for the young preacher's soul were led by the irate gentleman who had interrupted him! This case was reported by the Merthyr *Pioneer*.

SHALL BRITONS BE CONSCRIPTS?

Manifesto of the No-Conscription Fellowship.

Fellow Citizens,—The time has come to appeal to all those who value our traditional British freedom.

A determined resistance must be made to the sinister endeavour to impose upon the people, under some such formula as "compulsory attestation for single men," the evils inherent in Conscription.

National service must not be degraded to national slavery. Freedom of conscience must not be sacrificed to military necessity, nor British liberty to political expediency. Men's deepest religious and moral convictions must not be swept aside.

We are confident this danger can yet be averted.

We appeal to the servants of Christ and to lovers of religious freedom. Is religious persecution once again to stain the life of our country?

We appeal to our fellow-workers in factory, workshop and mine to maintain the right of every man to decide for himself the issue of life and death.

We appeal to those who rejoice in that liberty of conscience, that tolerance of thought and action, which make them honour the name of their country.

The Responsibility is yours to maintain intact the liberties of the British people.

If you fail to do this, we—men of military age—must and will resist alone, whatever the consequences.

We believe in human brotherhood, in the sanctity of human life and personality. We will not kill. We will accept no military duties. While the soul of Britain lives our witness cannot be in vain.

Signed on behalf of the No-Conscription Fellowship—

CLIFFORD ALLEN, Chairman.
EDWARD GRUBB, Hon. Treasurer.
A. FENNER BROCKWAY, Hon. Secretary.
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Hon. Organiser.
W. H. AYLES,
A. BARRATT BROWN,
JOHN P. FLETCHER,
MORGAN JONES,
C. H. NORMAN,
LEYTON RICHARDS (Rev.)
} Committee.

CLYDE WORKERS.

On Saturday 8th of January the trial of 30 munition workers for a "stay-in strike" at Beardmore's engineering factory on the Clyde, took place as a sequel to Mr. Lloyd George's Christmas Day meeting. One of the shop stewards named Logan, complained on behalf of the men in regard to the arrangements made for them by the firm and was thereupon dismissed. The men then ceased to work, though remaining at their posts, and deputations of men applied to the employers for Logan's reinstatement.

Logan was said to have spoken disrespectfully to the manager, but when the manager was questioned in the witness box at the trial as to what Logan had said, he replied that he could not remember.

The 28 men accused of striking were ordered to pay fines of £5 each, the Sheriff declaring that whether Logan's dismissal was justifiable or not, was of no consequence.

Hundreds of munitioneers left their work to attend the trial, and general indignation has been aroused. The continuance of the "stay-in" strike at Beardmore's, and eventually of a general strike on the Clyde may be looked for, unless Logan is speedily reinstated, and the fines against the 28 men convicted for standing by him are remitted.

On the adjournment of the House on Monday January 10th, Mr. Pringle again called attention to the suppression of the *Forward*.

He pointed out that in preparation for Mr. Lloyd George's visit to the Clyde a notice was circulated by the Press Bureau to every paper *except* the *Forward*, requesting that "no report other than the official version of his speech should be published," and subsequently the report of Mr. George's meeting was sent out, not from the Press Bureau, but from the Press Association, and was *censored solely by the Minister of Munitions!*

Mr. Pringle contrasted the immunity of the *Daily Mail*, which published a report that Mr. Lloyd George had delivered an ultimatum to the Prime Minister, with the drastic measures taken against the *Forward*, which had drawn attention to the great waste of time and of £1,000, caused by the morning meeting of the Minister of Munitions.

Mr. Lloyd George's defence was Pecksniffian as usual. This paper was fomenting discontent, encouraging workers to disobey an Act of Parliament, and other fatuous arguments were used.

His main charge against the *Forward* was that it had published, in large print, an appeal from a Trade Union leader urging the men to resist the dilution of labour, unless control of the workshops were given to the workers' representatives. The leading article, in supporting that view, had said: "dilution of labour without workers' control in the workshops will mean a deterioration in working-class standards of life."

But in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's anger, the demand made by the *Forward* is entirely practical and just.

The workers will continue to struggle for control of the workshops and eventually they will get it!

The daily papers are loud in condemning the action of the German censor in muzzling Maximilian Harden's weekly paper the *Zukunft*. What right have they to comment on such suppression, when in our own country the *Forward*, the *Globe*, *Britannia*, and endless Irish papers have been suppressed, and the offices of others, such as the *Labour Leader*, raided.

We have heard of no German parallel to to the British conscription of halls. The Poplar Borough Council Halls, the Memorial Hall, and numerous others have refused to let for Anti-Conscription meetings.

News has just come to hand that the Glasgow Magistrates' Committee has cancelled the regular weekly meetings of the Glasgow Clarion Scouts, owing to references having been made by John S. Clarke to Jesus Christ and Henry VIII, more particularly the latter.

With such data in the British Isles about "muzzling," the British press should refrain from caustic remarks about Prussianism. People in glass houses cannot safely throw stones!

Freight charges for wheat from the Argentine are now 140 shillings a ton. These, says the *Statist*, are the highest on record.

THE MENACE OF THE BUSYBODY!

Southend Service Relief Committee's False Charge against a Soldier's Wife.

Again and again whilst the Naval and Military Pensions Act was passing through Parliament, we protested, without success, against the plague-spot in the Act which gives power to the Statutory Committee, on the advice of the local committees which are to be formed, to decide "*whether any pension, grant, or separation allowance to wife, widow, child, or other dependant, has, under the regulations, subject to which it was granted, become forfeited.*"

This clause gives an altogether unwarrantable power over the soldiers' and sailors' dependants to committees appointed, not by popular election, but by influence and favour.

Pensions and allowances may be taken away by these Committees as a result of secret reports, based on slandering gossip and misunderstanding, without the women concerned having the power to demand even a hearing in self-defence.

Never before were State Pensions granted on such a dangerously insecure basis. The rule in regard to other Army Pensions is that they cannot be withdrawn, unless the recipient is convicted of a felony for an offence for which there is no option of a fine.

The committees which the Naval and Military Pensions Act is to set up have not yet been formed, but other committees which dole out supplementary relief to the soldiers' wives and relatives have given us already many examples of the ignorant tyranny which soldiers' and sailors' wives and relatives have reason to fear under the new Act.

The new Statutory Committee and Local Committees will be composed, in the main, of the very people who have formed the committees which already exist. The Prince of Wales, a mere inexperienced boy, is appointed Chairman.

The Southend Case.

The following disgraceful case of overbearing injustice from Southend is an example of what we must expect on a larger scale in the future!

Mr. A. H. Hunnisett, Secretary of the Southend and District Trades Council, writes:—

"The Southend Trades Council is taking up the case quoted below, and feels it is its duty to make public the unjust manner in which the Local Service Relief Committee has withheld money—subscribed by the public for the purpose of assisting soldiers' wives—from this woman, and has brought charges of intemperance against her which are entirely unfounded, as the following correspondence will show."

Soldier's Wife's Own Letter.

This is the case of Mrs. Fiddes, a soldier's wife, in her own words:—

November 17th, 1915.

Dear Sir,

I should be so glad if the Trades' Council would take up my case. I have been accused by the Service Relief Committee of intemperance, and it has refused to help me any further with my rent. For several months it made me an allowance of 4s. 6d. a week, increased to 6s. in June last, and discontinued when soldiers were billeted on me on July 16th. When the soldiers left, application was made to the Committee on my behalf for the allowance to be resumed; this was refused on the grounds already stated. My husband and I are, of course, both very indignant at the charges, which I assure you are absolutely false. I have expressed my readiness personally to answer the charges made against me and to provide witnesses; but the Committee has declined to see me or to hear any evidence on my behalf. I consider it one-sided and cruelly unjust to deliberately take away a woman's character and give her no chance to defend herself. In addition to accusing me of drunkenness, I have heard that one definite charge, and two suggestions of dishonesty have been made against me by members of the Service Relief Committee. It was asserted in Committee that I was not paying the increased rent as I had stated, and, on my rent book being produced, it was said that if this had been faked it would be a very serious thing for me. Furthermore it was suggested that the increased rent might be a matter of arrangement between my landlord and myself, in order that I should get an extra allowance from the Committee which we might share between us. As a fact the increased rent allowance was made to me by the Service Relief Committee some weeks before my rent was increased.

My husband and two sons, and a cousin who was lodging with us, are now in the Army, and my total income through their going has been reduced from £3. 15s. to one guinea a week; while my rent, which was 11s. a week, was increased on August 9th to 12s. 6d. I have to support a little daughter, aged seven, who is in such delicate health that the doctor has forbidden her to go to school.

I need not say that I am very grateful for the interest the Trades Council is taking in my case. Believe me,

Yours faithfully,
A. FIDDES.

The Case Investigated by Trades Council.

Letters to refute the unjust accusations against Mrs. Fiddes were written by several of her neighbours who have known her from two to six years, and by a shopkeeper with whom she had dealt for two years. Here is one of the letters:—

From A. J. Davisson, Builder and Contractor.

October 4th, 1915.

Dear Sir,—To all whom it it may concern. I, A. J. Davisson, have been a close neighbour of Mrs. Fiddes for at least six years, and have always regarded her as an abstemious and hard-working woman who looks after her home. Although we have been such close neighbours, living opposite each other, I should think I have not spoken any words to her other than passed the time of day. But having heard that some malicious person, or persons, have been trying to do her an injury by saying she is a drunken woman, I should most emphatically say they are wrong. Her great concern seems to be how she is to keep the home going while her husband and sons are away as soldiers for their country.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. DAVISSON.

Mrs. Lamb, the wife of Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army, and a member of the Service Relief Committee, also wrote to the Secretary of the Trades Council as follows:—

5, Ramuz Drive,
Westcliff,
November 28th, 1915.

Dear Mr. Hunnisett,—

Referring to your call *re* Mrs. Fiddes, I can only write and confirm what I told you—that on more than one occasion I have visited Mrs. Fiddes in her home—my visits were not pre-arranged.' I saw nothing in her that would lead me to conclude she was addicted to drink, and her home was quite satisfactory.

I have no recollection of being present at any committee meeting where her case was under consideration. If I had been I could only have said what you have now before you.

Yours faithfully,
MINNIE LAMB.

The Hon. Secretary of the National Union of Clerks, Mr. Charles Ford, of "Villa Christina," Ronald Hill Grove, Leigh, made exhaustive enquiries on his own initiative, of private residents and publicans in Leigh, to ascertain if Mrs. Fiddes were known at the public houses, as the Service Relief Committee had asserted. He found she was known only at the Carlton Hotel, where she called periodically to pay her husband's slate club.

Mr. Ford's verdict to the Trades Council after these investigations, was that he had made his own enquiries and had found the person in question a sober, steady and straightforward woman. The tradespeople and private residents all said that the allegations of intemperance were without any foundation. He called on her and saw for himself that her house could not be kept in such a clean and respectable condition if she were intemperate. Mrs. Fiddes's actions were those of an innocent woman; she wished the matter proceeded with by the Trades Council, and was willing to defend herself before the Committee, and demanded that Mr. Senier should prove the charges for which he had made himself responsible. Mr. Ford added that he had seen the rent book, and there was no fake about it.

Trades Council Deputation to Service Relief Committee. Accusations Disproved.

The Service Relief Cases Sub-Committee agreed to receive a deputation of two delegates, the Secretary and Mr. Hill, from the Trades Council on November 29th, when a detailed account of the case was put before the Sub-Committee, and the following report was read:—

"At the meeting of the Service Relief Committee held on September 20th, 1915, Miss Adcock asked why the Committee had refused to resume Mrs. Fiddes's Rent Allowance. She was shown the visitor's card, on which 'Not Temperate,' was written. Evidence for this statement was refused, and a full report at the next meeting promised.

"At the meeting of the Service Relief Committee held on October 4th, Mr. Steel (Chairman) said that Mrs. Fiddes was not paying 12s. 6d. per week rent as she had stated.

"Alderman Senier also made this statement, and on Mrs. Fiddes's Rent Book being produced, Mr. Steel said:—

"'If this book is faked it will be a very serious thing for Mrs. Fiddes.

"(On the following day, October 5th, Miss Adcock saw Mrs. Fiddes's landlord and obtained from him a written statement, showing that the rent had been raised on the date stated in rent book, and the rent book produced at meeting was genuine. Despite the fact that the Chairman had declared the case closed, as far as the Committee was concerned, a representative from the Committee called on the landlord on October 5th, and ascertained that the book had not been faked).

"Alderman Senier also said:—

'I make myself personally responsible for the charges against Mrs. Fiddes.'

"His evidence was as follows:—

1. Mrs. Fiddes was seen in the Grand Hotel, Leigh, with three soldiers who previously had been billeted on her.

"Explanation: One of the soldiers with whom Mrs. Fiddes was seen was her husband (who was home on leave), and the other two were strangers who had spoken to her husband to ask his advice on some military question.

2. When he (Alderman Senier) was returning from the previous meeting he himself had seen Mrs. Fiddes getting off a tram at Leigh terminus, so drunk that she had difficulty in finding the kerb, and the pavement was not wide enough for her.

"Mrs. Fiddes declares this to be a false statement. It was understood that Alderman Senier said he had seen her thus 'after the previous meeting.' If this was his statement, Miss Adcock can testify to its falseness, for after that same meeting she called on Mrs. Fiddes, found her at home, and perfectly sober.

3. Mrs. Fiddes had been seen by the police entering public houses.

"The only possible explanation to this is that Mrs. Fiddes is obliged to go to the Carlton Hotel, Leigh, once a week in order to pay her husband's slate club money. On her own statement she never enters a public house for the purpose of obtaining drink except when she goes in for an occasional glass with her husband.

Committee Refuses to Hear Evidence.

"This evidence having been given, Miss Adcock asked leave to read certain letters received from close neighbours of Mrs. Fiddes who had known her for several years and were anxious to protest against the unjust charges brought against her. It was also stated that Mrs. Fiddes and her husband had expressed their readiness to attend a meeting of the Service Relief Committee, and to bring witnesses to defend Mrs. Fiddes's character. The Chairman *refused to hear the letters read or to look at them, and the Committee declined to hear any evidence on Mrs. Fiddes's behalf or to allow her to attend a meeting.*"

The letters were read.

False Accusations Repeated: Evidence Refused.

Nevertheless, the Sub-Committee repeated its former charges, without divulging the names of any of its informants, but promised the deputation a full report to put before the Trades Council at its next meeting on December 8th.

The only approach to a report received was the following letter:—

County Borough of Southend-on-Sea.
National Relief Fund.
Service Relief Committee.
Municipal Buildings,
Southend-on-Sea.
21st Dec., 1915.

Treasurer: the Mayor (Ald. Joseph Francis, J.P.)
Mrs. Fiddes, Leigh.

My Sub-Committee desires me to thank you for the interest your Society has taken in this case. It has carefully considered the information given by the two delegates from your Council at the interview on the 29th November, and it has also made further enquiries in Leigh, both from the police and from civilians.

I very much regret to say that the information previously obtained appears to be fully borne out by further investigations, and that the Sub-Committee now feels that no useful purpose will be served by going further into the matter. Again thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
ALEC STEEL,
Chairman.

"It will be seen that the Committee neither attempts to substantiate its slanderous accusations, nor does it withdraw them. On the other hand the Trades Council has given names, dates, and full particulars of its overwhelming evidence in support of Mrs. Fiddes's case.

"The public must consider this an unsatisfactory way of treating a woman whose husband and two sons are doing their duty for their King and Country. Surely a public protest should be made against the cruel, unfair and unpatriotic action of the Southend Service Relief Committee in bringing rash and unfounded charges against this poor woman, and then depriving her of all opportunity to clear her character! If it is confident that the accusations it makes are true, why is it afraid to meet Mrs. Fiddes face to face? She is not afraid to meet it. If it has witnesses to bear out the statements it has made concerning her, why does it suppress the names and addresses of those witnesses?

"At least six members of the Committee are fully satisfied that the charges made against Mrs. Fiddes are not justifiable. The majority of the Committee apparently has no definite views on the matter, and leaves it in the hands of the Chairman and of Mr. Senier and his wife, who was appointed by the Committee to visit Mrs. Fiddes.

It may seem strange on the face of it that anybody could treat such a woman as Mrs. Fiddes so unjustly. We think the explanation will be found in the fact that Mrs. Senier seems to have proved herself a rather unsympathetic and too inquisitorial visitor in this particular case. The result has been a certain amount of friction between her and Mrs. Fiddes, and from this state of things all manner of misunderstandings naturally arise.

Yours, etc.,
A. H. HUNNISETT,
Sec. Southend and District Trades Council."

The dangerous menace of the scandal-mongerer and ignorant well-to-do busybody will be always hanging over the head of the soldier's and sailor's wife and mother, until the plague spot in the Pensions Act has been abolished.

Soldiers' and sailors' wives and mothers form your own organisations!

Secure representation for yourselves on the committee!!

Fight the plague spot until it has been cut out!!

For information about the League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives write to the Secretary, 400, Old Ford Road, Bow.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.
Secretary: MISS LYNCH.

We have to thank all those members who, by selling tickets, stewarding, and helping in other ways, made the New Year's Party a success. Miss Bennett, Mrs. Bellyse and Mrs. Holloway are thanked for giving out bills of the Anti-Conscription Demonstration in the West End. Miss Eidelburg has been selling Papers at South Place Ethical Society.

Members are reminded that Sunday's Meeting is of special importance to the International Women's League; Mr. Pethick Lawrence will be the speaker. The Misses Esther and Phoebe Richards will sing.

Dreadnought sales, week ending Jan. 8th—773. Mrs. Holloway 216, Miss O'Brien 200, Miss Smyth 130, Miss Lynch 118. Miss Bennett 50, Mrs. Crabb 40. General sales—19. Sales have fallen. This is a pity.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

Mrs. Boyce and Mrs. Bouvier were the speakers at an open-air meeting in Grundy St., Chrisp St., on Saturday afternoon. This was against Conscription, and was a splendid meeting. Good indoor meetings on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. We wish to thank Miss Stevens and Mr. Chandler for their singing on Sunday evening, when Mrs. Boyce and Miss O'Callaghan were our speakers.

The next Sunday meeting here is on Jan. 23rd, at 8 p.m.

Members are asked to call here, for Party tickets, at 3 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 17th. Children only between the ages of 4 and 12 years. We want a good many more toys for this; also cakes and sweets. Enough for 500 children. We have also to pay for the materials for the decorating of this hall; the amount is 11s. 7½d., and we have received 5s. towards this.

Mr. Retzlaff, Mr. Drake, Mr. Edy, Mr. Lagsding, Miss H. Watts, & Mr. Aldridge are thanked for stewarding at New Year's Party.

Collections—Miss K. Lagsding & Miss Morley 16s. 1d., Miss E. Lagsding 4s. 8d., Mrs. Drake 11s. 6½d. Mrs. Bertram has collected 5s. 1d. towards our Children's Party, and Miss Manicom is thanked for more toys, Miss Morley 2s. 6d. for toys.

Dreadnought sales week ending Jan. 8th—380. Mrs. Shlette 58, Mrs. Bennett 50, Miss E. Lagsding and Miss Kiley (at Hyde Park) 62, Miss Manicom 50.

Members should make an effort to increase *Dreadnought* sales.

Please will members make a special effort to sell the *Dreadnought* among their friends?

Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Shlette are thanked for distributing Papers (about 1,000).

BROMLEY.

Hon. Secretary: MRS. MANTLE,
53 St. Leonard Street.

Since Mrs. Mantle has been obliged to absent herself from Bromley, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Payne, and Nurse Smith have been carrying on the business of the branch very successfully.

Last Wednesday, Mrs. Drake gave a very interesting address on Conscription, at the usual branch meeting; her audience was most enthusiastic.

Paper sales are increasing, but if more sellers would volunteer, Bromley could soon surpass older branches in the numbers sold.

Sales for weeks ending Jan. 1st and 8th—160.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin: 55 FIFE ROAD.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

There are still some members who have not paid up their 1915 subscriptions. If they will come to the shop and do so they can get Children's Party tickets. The stewards for the Party must be at Fairbairn Hall at 2.15 p.m. Miss Beamish will be pleased to meet members on Thursday evenings at 55 Fife Rd. to arrange for toys, making and dressing dolls, etc. Watch the *Dreadnought* for announcement of a League of Rights' Social to be held shortly. Members will be pleased to hear that £2 0s. 2d. profit was made on the last Social. Please get more people to read the *Dreadnought*.

Our sales are low, and we must make an effort to increase them.

Dreadnoughts sold for 2 weeks—198. Miss Beamish 104, Mrs. Bird 61, Mrs. Millo 20, Shop 13. Collected by Miss Beamish at Custom House 4s. 5½d.

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).
Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

A very good meeting was held in Well St. last Saturday morning. Will members please make an effort to be at the corner of Well St. and Morning Lane, Saturday 15th, at 3 p.m., to support Miss Rickards?

The Social and Dance that had been arranged for Jan. 20th will have to be postponed until a later date, because we have been unable to get a suitable hall; but please keep this date (Jan. 20th) free, as an effort will be made to hold a specially interesting meeting.

Miss Hudson, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Sears are thanked for helping with the Children's Party.

Papers sold—51. Miss Sands 14.

Members' New Year subscriptions received:—Mrs. Collins 1s., Mrs. Isaacs 6d., and Miss Bennett 6d.

NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

On Thursday, January 6th, the Bow Baths, Roman Road, was well worth visiting. Over 900 children were entertained to tea by the E.L.F.S. They were the children of Bow, Bromley, and Hackney members of the Federation.

The hall was nicely decorated, and a beautiful Christmas tree, the gift of Miss Mackay, was on the platform. Miss Hanson is thanked for dressing same.

Helpers came from all parts, including members, well-wishers, voluntary helpers from the "Mother's Arms" and the E.L.F.S. staff—all anxious to make the East End children happy. Thanks to them and the Committee, of which Nurse Hebbes was secretary, the party went off without a hitch.

Mrs. McCheyne, Mrs. Mantle, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Winter were responsible for the catering, which could not have been better managed. The difficult task of seeing that no child was forgotten was assigned to Mrs. Greer and Mrs. Winter, who distributed the bags of cakes, sweets and oranges. Mrs. Moore, Mr. Broadbear, Mr. Green and others guarded the doors prevented anything in the way of a rush, so that everything was most orderly.

A splendid performance, which the grown-ups enjoyed as well as the children, was provided by Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. Hobday, it included a Golliwog, Marionette show, and Shadow-man. The entertainers turned the children from spectators into performers by making them join in.

A Spring Pageant, arranged by Mrs. and Dr. Harry Schütze, added greatly to the entertainment—small children wheeled in charmingly-decorated barrows—the work of Miss Mackay—formed part of the Pageant and greatly amused the little guests.

The culminating point was reached when Father Christmas—Miss Smyth—appeared, and announced that now every child would receive a gift, which he distributed himself with untiring good humour.

All members and friends who gave presents, and assisted in canvassing, stewarding, etc., are heartily thanked by the Committee. Miss Mitchell is thanked for playing the piano.

. . . . . .

The E.L.F.S. Social was held at Bow Baths on Saturday 8th, a big crowd was present.

The programme of amusements was an original one, and the chief attraction of the evening was the Spring Pageant, arranged by Dr. Harry Schütze, words by Mrs. Harry Schütze. The characters: the Spirit of the Woods, the Spirit of Spring, a Rose, a Lily, a Sunflower, the Spirit of Liberty, and the Spirit of Peace, together with four small children, were charmingly dressed in costumes, which Mrs. Schütze provided and designed, the whole was accompanied by a violin solo, played by Mr. De Ballusec. Words were sung by Miss Helsby. It was a very effective and novel performance, and the E.L.F.S. is most grateful to the arrangers and performers.

Miss Eva Boydell, Mrs. Perry, Miss Helsby, and Mr. Chappelow, sang, and were greatly appreciated. Mr. Wilmot recited, and Mme. Levinskaja, who appeared in national costume, gave a piano solo.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky, made short speeches on the present social and political crisis.

The Walthamstow Socialist Band played the dance music, and dancing was continued up till midnight. Many of the guests were in fancy dress.

The Bow and Poplar members and friends who helped as stewards, or with selling tickets, papers, programmes, flowers, etc., and collecting are cordially thanked for their services, especially Poplar members who kept order at the doors.

The catering was excellent, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Sneddon, Mrs. Mantle and Mrs. McCheyne were responsible for it, and they and their helpers and deserve every credit.

BETHINK YOURSELVES, MEN, BROTHERS!

The following appeal has been issued by Ivan Tregubof, a close friend of Tolstoy; Valentine Bulgakof, Tolstoy's ex-secretary and author of the book, "During Two Years with Tolstoy," and by about one hundred followers of Tolstoy in Russia.

The signatories were arrested and tried by court-martial.

The appeal was signed on October 10th, 1915, it has only just reached this country, owing to the conditions of censorship in the belligerent countries.

A terrible thing is taking place. Millions of men, forgetting that they are made in the image of God, are throwing themselves one upon the other like wild beasts.

The whole educated world has been struck by such extraordinary blindness that it calls this terrible human slaughter a "sacred" war, of "liberation" and urges men to lay down their lives for some phantom ideal of "liberation." Thus forgetting that inner freedom is the sole true freedom, and that there was nothing to prevent the governments from giving to the oppressed nations—before the War and without the War—at least that external freedom which is now, presumably, being secured, at the price of the criminal shedding of a sea of blood.

People dream of disarmament which the war is supposed to bring. Brothers, do not believe it! For the governments of to-day to disarm the nations is tantamount to destroying themselves, because these governments are upheld solely by state violence and do not enjoy the free confidence of their peoples. How can these governments afford to cast aside their sole prop—the soldier's bayonet?

There can be no disarmament, and wars will not cease till man changes his inner self and drives out of his heart the animal striving to render stable his external position in the world by violence, snatching from his neighbours their bread, their property, their labour.

The Germans are not our enemies and the Russians and the French are not the enemies of the Germans. The common enemy of us all, to whatever nationality we may belong, is the brute in ourselves.

This truth has never been so clearly confirmed as now, when the men of the twentieth century, intoxicated with their false science, have suddenly discovered the true plane of their development; this plane has turned out to be no higher than that on which our ancestors stood in the time of Attila and Genghiz-Khan. It makes one extremely sad to know that 2,000 years of Christianity have passed, scarcely leaving a trace on men. But this is intelligible, because the very heart of Christianity has been perverted.

We, who are suffering and have been stunned by the horror of the nightmare which is taking place, appeal to you from the depth of our hearts; remember that you are brothers! Reach out a hand to one another—there is room for all on God's earth to live a peaceful, brotherly life. Remember the holy and divine commandment of Christ, addressed to all who keep his image in their heart: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another . . . . Ye have heard that it was said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, Love your enemies, and pray for them that persecute you."

We declare, in signing our appeal, that our hearts are not on the side of war, killing, nor any kind of violence, but on the side of eternal Truth, which lies in keeping Christ's commandment of love towards all men and remaining true to the divine commandment: "Thou shalt not kill."

WOMEN AND MUNITIONS.

Clause 6 of the Munitions of War Amendment Act gives the Minister of Munitions power to fix the wages of women in munition factories.

Unfortunately the Ministry of Munitions has **not yet** been forced to the point of assenting to the following:

(1) That there shall be absolute equality of payment to men and women for all work, whether paid by time or piece.

(2) That not only must women be protected from exploitation, who can be proved to be doing what is called men's work, but that all women in munition factories must be able to claim a minimum wage, which shall in no case be lower than the minimum wage of the man unskilled labourer.

There are two immediate dangers, one that Mr. Lloyd George's power to prevent the sweating of women in munition factories will not be used; the other that the ameliorations that he will make will in every case be very slight, and that in some cases at least, the women, through Trade Union organisation and pressure, and with the help of the men's unions, might have got more for themselves. In that case Mr. Lloyd George's powers, which are supposed to have been conferred for the purpose of raising women's wages, will be found to be acting in the opposite direction. Mr. Lloyd George is by no means a person who may be left to do as he thinks fit in such matters! It is a serious disability that women are but poorly organised industrially, and that they have no votes!

Section 8, sub-section 3, provides that the special arbitration tribunal to which matters relating to women workers are to be referred, shall include *one* or *more* women.

It is not stated that the women who sit upon the tribunals shall be representatives of the women workers concerned, who shall be chosen and appointed by them. Yet it is most important that this should be so.

The Committee appointed by the Government on the Health of Munition Workers, of which Sir George Newman is chairman, has published a Memorandum on "Welfare Supervision," in which it is advised that in munition factories women supervisors should be appointed and paid by the Ministry of Munitions in national factories, and by the employer in controlled factories.

The Committee very impertinently states that the oversight of a woman is needed in the case of women and girls in certain matters, "*particularly of discipline and conduct.*" It is added that "the appointment of welfare supervisors is necessary, and conducive to the preservation of good health and of *good behaviour.*"

We are of opinion that there are many ways in which a kind motherly woman can make workshop life less tedious and uncomfortable for other women and girl workers. But we strongly object to the proposal that the "behaviour" of the women is to be supervised.

East London friends will regret the serious accident to Miss Rose Pengelly, who was the "Graceful Spirit of the Woods" in the Spring Pageant at our Children's Party in Bow Baths, on Thursday, Jan. 6th.

On Thursday we saw her playing on Pan pipes and dancing at the head of the Pageant. We expected to see her again on Saturday, but that morning her hand was caught under the knife of the box-making machine, at which she had been working for a paltry 9s. a week. Her wage had just been raised from 7s.

We learn that she fainted when the accident occurred, and that sometime elapsed before a policeman could be found to give permission for a small quantity of brandy to be bought for her, as, apparently, there was no one on the premises prepared to spend the price of a quart to revive her!

Her employer did not even offer to pay a cab fare, and she had to walk to the station and take the train to the London Hospital. In the hospital she was kept waiting in the out-patients' department till late in the evening, before her thumb and second finger could be amputated.

Flesh and blood are very cheap!

We offer our affectionate sympathy to little Rose. She was one of the first of our "Junior Suffragettes," and in July, 1914, she brought to us a crowd of workers from Back's asbestos company, who had struck work because two of their number had been discharged for trying to form a trade union. She was 15 then and earning 6s. a week for packing asbestos and carrying heavy saggers, beside working for the housekeeper, peeling potatoes, washing sheets and the "governor's" shirts, and running errands.

Now that Danish women have won the vote, the veteran suffragist of Denmark, Kammerherreinde Johanne Munter, has published a farewell number of her paper.

Kvindevalgret (Women's Rights), a Danish suffrage paper edited by Mrs. Clinny Dreyer has also ceased publication, but new organisations of enfranchised women are being formed in Denmark.

Sir William Beardmore has announced that he has decided to pay a bonus of ten per cent. to his women workers in Renfrewshire.

We regard this as inadequate, and suggest that he gives them the same pay as the men!

"Gratefully Acknowledged" unavoidably held over.

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